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Herald of Osteopathy

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November 1924

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

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KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI

THERAPEUTIC NUGGETS

GEORGE W. GOODE, D. O.

Diseases are not natural objects; they are physiological states.

* * *

Good stock comes by inheritance, not by manufacture, as truly in men as in timber.

* * *

Strong constitutions as a rule do not spring from weak ancestors or good lungs from tuberculous parentage.

* * *

If the heart is defective and fails to do its duty the circulation is affected unfavorably and the whole body suffers.

* * *

The principal cause of death should be old age, the natural maturity of the organism, the gradual and irreparable wearing out of the vital machinery.

* * *

It is plain that the invading micro-organisms which produce disease are essentially parasites and that the germ theory of disease is a theory of parasitism

* * *

Baked potatoes are more easily digested than fried potatoes because when properly baked they become light and mealy and the digestive juices of the stomach more easily envelop the starch granules.

LAUGH

The diaphragm beats a tattoo on the stomach when you laugh. Every time you let go a good hearty laugh this diaphragm pops up and down on your liver, and helps to drive away the very thing that gives you the blues—biliousness.

Laughter is the best brand of pills on earth. Laughter strikes in when it comes from without, and instantly comes to the surface when it starts from within.

Laughter penetrates.

You may laugh because you are happy, and you may be happy because you laugh. It is the one thing where the cause is the effect and the effect is the cause. Any man can be a millionaire of good cheer.—WORCESTER ROTARY.

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OSTEOPATHY CURES CASE OF SLEEPING SICKNESS

ACCORDING to an item appearing in the Flint Daily Herald, Dr. Ezra A. Freeman, osteopathic physician of Lewiston, Maine, cured a case of sleeping sickness in his home town after other doctors had failed to bring about results. The item in part states: "A case in which Osteopathy triumphed over sleeping sickness after all efforts of the medical profession had failed was recently brought to light in the state of Maine.

"A remarkable incident of recovery from a case of sleeping sickness in which five year old Roger Kirk, son of Dr. Chester M. Kirk, medical physician of Lewiston, Maine was the beneficiary, has just been announced. For ten days he had lain in a stupor, refusing all nourishment and water when aroused. During this time he had run a high fever according to the attending medical doctors and due to lack of nourishment had become so emaciated that his life was despaired of. As a last resort, Dr. Ezra A. Freeman, of Lewiston, Maine was called in on the case. A lesioned vertebra in the cervical or neck region was found and corrected. Before the treatment was finished the patient awoke and twice asked for water. On the following day, the temperature had dropped to normal, the patient ceased sleeping and made a rapid and uneventful recovery."

This is only one of many cases of sleeping sickness that have been cured by osteopathic physicians. Several months have elapsed since this case was treated and no recurrence has taken place. According to Dr. Freeman, the attending osteopathic physician, the trouble was caused by a fall which the patient had a few days before being stricken with the illness. The fall brought

about an injury to the neck which interfered with the blood supply to the brain and produced this peculiar malady.

Osteopathy has many last resort cases to its credit. It has brought many a person back to life and health after the death sentence had been pronounced by the regular attending physicians. So many cases in fact have been thus restored that it is almost criminal to take as final the prognosis of one physician in such cases and sit and wait for the final fulfillment of the gloomy forecast, when it may be possible for an osteopathic physician to change the whole course of events.

—R.

ELIMINATION

NEXT to replenishment, the most essential pre-requisite of life is elimination. Indeed, elimination is as much a part of the science of nutrition as is diet. For it is fully as important that the waste products of cell activities together with the leftovers of digestion be promptly thrown off by way of the natural eliminatory channels as it is that the proper kinds of foods be taken.

Unless body wastes are gotten rid of as soon as they accumulate, disease must inevitably result; for the soil wherein the seeds of physical distress and disorder take root and grow is fertilized by such offal. And it is conservatively estimated that at least ninety per cent of modern-day ailments spring directly from accumulations of internal filth.

What is true in this physical sense is equally a fact in a psychic sense. And it is easy to demonstrate that most minds, even those which seem most empty, are in reality cluttered and clogged by utter trash.

Bodies and minds need purging.

Plenty of good, coarse, wholesome food and quantities of pure, fresh water, exercise, fresh air and soap and water will clean up the former and keep them clean. Osteopathic treatment is very often necessary, also.

And as for psychic filth—men and women must learn that a direct current of thought is the essential thing. They must

avoid stagnation in the mind as well as in the colon. This can be done by getting rid of those recollections of the past which are useless and by keeping the train of ideas eternally on the *qui vive*. There are mental as well as physical and chemical poisons.

When you eliminate elimination you eliminate life. And that goes for the mind as well as for the body. —s.

THE MAN WHO FAILS

The man who fails is the sort of a chap
Who is always looking around for a snap;
Who neglects his work to regard the clock;
Who never misses a chance to knock.

He is grouchy and slow when work begins;
When it's time to quit, he jokes and grins.
He's always as busy as busy can be,
When he thinks the boss is around to see.

He believes that a "pull" is the only way
By which he can ever draw bigger pay;
And he sulks and growls when he sees his plan
Upset by the "push" of another man.

He's on his job when he draws his pay;
That done, he soldiers his time away;
While the men who tackle their jobs with vim
Keep pushing and climbing ahead of him.

For the man who fails has himself to blame,
If he wastes his chances and misses his aim;
He'd win, if he'd use his hands and wits;
The man who fails is the man who quits.

—CHARLES R. BARRETT.

WHAT PA SAID

"So you have got twins at your house," said Mrs. Besumbe to little Tommy.

"What are you going to call them?"

"Thunder and Lightning."

"Why, those are strange names to call children."

"Well, that's what Pa called them as soon as he heard they were in the house."—PHILADELPHIA LEDGER.

SHALL OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIANS BE ADDED TO THE U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY GYMNASIUM STAFF?

THIS question has been the subject of considerable comment recently in the United States Naval Institute proceedings. Rear Admiral A. T. Niblack, who has just retired after 47 years active service strongly recommends the addition of osteopathic physicians to the staff.

Admiral Niblack shows considerable knowledge of osteopathic practice but is lacking in some of the fundamental osteopathic teachings. He himself was relieved of an intense pain from lumbago from which he had suffered five days, by an osteopathic physician in New York City. A captain, D. N. Carpenter, takes issue with Admiral Niblack, claiming that Osteopathy has nothing to offer that is not already included in the present personnel and equipment. A few quotations from Admiral Niblack's arguments follow:—

"We have dentists in the navy now and the world is moving, but I may be allowed to express the hope that we will not have to wait for a new generation of medical officers in the Navy to obtain recognition of the fact that there should be on the medical staff of the Naval Academy gymnasium several osteopathic practitioners, or similar mechanical manipulators.

"In the beginnings of posture and especially in correction of defects of posture, there is much stiffness and some soreness of muscles due to change in balance. In the beginning of the training in general quite a number of midshipmen develop acute flat feet. Previous habits, stiffened ligaments, and slight displacements of the bony structure call for slight readjustments of the human mechanism. It is as purely a mechanical process as thinking with a machine and requires that peculiar knowledge which osteopathy gives its practitioners and which is not required of medical officers. It is as much a question of specialization as is dentistry and, moreover, there are specializations in dentistry which overlap the surgeon's work, as was shown in the World War, where the dentists came into their own through so many head wounds, due to trench warfare, whereas the osteopaths, not being recognized, did not get a chance at shell shock and various other displacements, as distinguished from wounds and fractures. However, the issue is plain, in this matter of posture, in the adjustment of slight mechanical defects. Exercise, of course, is the real basis of correction in order to conserve and make permanent the mechanical adjustments, as it is also a remedy in some forms of varicose veins, flat feet, and a number of former and present causes of the rejection of candidates.

"What the Naval Academy gymnasium system lacks is here clearly pointed out. Osteopathy is to the framework of the bones and ligaments of the human body what the dynamometer is to the groups of muscles, and does away with any guesswork, as it concerns itself with mechanical displacements. My presumption in discussing medical or surgical questions is based on the fact that what is advocated is not either medical or surgical, and my knowledge has been acquired by experience.

"The ethics of the medical profession, broadly speaking, defines surgery, including fractures, wounds, etc., as one of the legitimate functions of a doctor, and prescription as another. In the one, the doctor performs marvels with his skillful hands, and, in the other, he uses a pen. Besides materia medica to draw from for prescriptions, he has hot and cold applications, electricity, light, massage, baths, rubbings, and mechanical appliances, and all else that physiotherapy has to offer, but it is always someone else that fills the prescription. That is where the osteopath slips one over on the doctor, for, instead of writing out a prescription, he examines the actual machine, which is dislocated, and by touch, eye, and ear, gets a closer line on the trouble. It is surprising, within the limits of their peculiar knowledge, and what they claim they can do, how successful they are. Of course, doctors know the bones, muscles, nerves, tendons, and organs of the human body and their functions quite as thoroughly as the osteopaths, but they have not their manual dexterity and touch, merely through lack of experience. There is no reason why they should not have the experience, but very few go after it. It would be better if doctors were also osteopaths, and much better if osteopaths were doctors. In my experience, I have seen patients, aboard ships and in naval hospitals all bandaged up, in pain, and off duty, for some displacement that an osteopath could remedy in five minutes or less by the watch. Every one who has looked into the matter, and is not perverted by ethics, knows of so many cases, other than bone displacements, where pressure or congestion has been relieved with startling results. I mention all this to offset Dr. Carpenter's remark that I would be the first to recognize the value of physiotherapy if familiar with its applications, whereas it is because I am familiar to a very marked degree with it that I see how inconsistent it is to leave out of physiotherapy the deep massage, the manipulation and the bone setting of the osteopathic practitioner.

"I hold no brief for osteopathy, but would welcome anyone who could qualify in this matter of posture. If it is a question of ethics, then I don't think the Navy ought to be kept out of benefits for that reason. It took us a long time to get dentists in the Navy

but this is not a question of having naval osteopaths, although I, for one, would accept all they can do that is good—or better. To illustrate the workings of ethics, Sir Albert Barker, England's most famous bone setter, to whom doctors in London had freely sent many cases, was knighted in 1921. There was a great stir over it at the time, but as he could not be made a fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, they recognized his eminent services by easing him off with a title.

"The real question is what has osteopathy got to do with posture. Posture, as now taught at the Naval Academy, is too much of a pose which lasts while officers are supposed to be looking. To some it comes natural and easy. To others it is unnatural, owing to previous wrong carriage, to stiffened ligaments, to round shoulders, to bad poise of the spinal column, and many other drawbacks which can be corrected by manipulation, and held naturally through corrective exercises. The West Point and Annapolis military posture is not natural, but is exaggerated enough to allow for some slump in after life.

"An osteopath, the best known one in New York City, who, some years ago, in a few minutes, smilingly relieved me of intense pain from lumbago, from which I had suffered five days on board ship, by snapping a bone back into place, has just written me as follows: 'It certainly pleases me to know that some one has taken the stand in regard to posture, which I have advocated for the past fifteen years, having had charge for some years of the Bennett School at Millbrook, N. Y., working with from one hundred seventy-five to two hundred girls yearly. I believe that faulty posture, whether dependent upon occupational habit, slump, general carelessness, or displacement of vertebrae due to injury, or to improper shoes changing the balance at point of contact with the surface of the earth, is the primary factor in 90 per cent of constitutional diseases, and, as you say in your paper, it is necessary to make the subject assume a posture, not because he is made to, but because it is natural. It is impossible to make corrections of parts of the body affecting posture if he keeps on with his old original slump when sitting down. I have endeavored to create at all times a correct posture in each one subconsciously, and my efforts in every instance have been crowned with success. Posture is a habit—a pleasant habit, if you please—and I find that I am having less trouble in maintaining corrections which I have made when the idea becomes fixed in the subject's mind.'

"Correct posture should be insisted upon in recitation rooms, in the mess hall, and in study; but, before all else, bodily corrections should be made to make posture natural. It is to be hoped that the rising generation will thus avert the slump into flabbiness

which overtakes many officers, who, through incorrect posture bring on constitutional troubles which shorten their careers. The present Surgeon General of the Navy is one of the most progressive kind, and I am quite sure that in co-operation with the Naval Academy authorities, he will see that no feeling of self-satisfaction will stand in the way of common-sense progress. I am not trying to run anybody's business for him, but am merely speaking for the good of the service we all love, without regard to corps, class or the dead past.'"

This recognition of Osteopathy is indicative of the progress the science is making, and shows that its influence is being registered in official circles. Admiral Niblack shows remarkable courage in recommending the adoption of Osteopathy by the Naval Academy Gymnasium Staff. He knows from experience and observation what Osteopathy will do, but Osteopathy is unorthodox as yet, and that means that it has no standing in medical circles. Thus in recommending the adoption of Osteopathy the Admiral is opening himself to severe criticism on the part of his medical associates.

FALLEN IDOLS!

CHAS CARTER, D. O.

LIFE'S mile-posts can be marked by fallen idols. We make heroes of certain people and rejoice beyond measure in certain theories. Naturally our heroes are not infallible and sometimes are grossly imperfect. We grieve for them but are compelled to disillusionment. The same is true of our pet theories. Maybe they have long been with us and we believed them thoroughly. Usually they have failed because they were not founded upon truth and reason.

This is especially true in medical treatment. In its long climb upward many theories have held sway for years and have then been discarded. Amidst the many failures we are heartened and encouraged by some great achievements that abide. Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood, the use of anesthetics to prevent pain in surgery, the importance of removing a seat of infection,—these and other abiding things have given courage to those who are seeking to combat disease.

Of scarcely less importance than the best of these is a great and abiding truth fighting its way to universal recognition. This truth is—body structure influences body function.

It means that disadjusted tissue causes diseases. Often this is the same as saying that pressure upon a nerve disturbs its function of influencing nutrition. After a test of fifty years this great

health-producing truth has an ever-increasing following. Its practitioners have almost daily evidence of its soundness.

Little Harvie had earache which was promptly relieved by correcting neck lesions that interfered with circulation to his ears. F---- had enlarged cervical glands following whooping cough. They seemed a solid mass as large as a hen's egg and almost as hard as wood. Arrangements had been made to have them removed. Correcting the neck resulted in a complete and permanent cure. Possibly the violent coughing had caused the neck lesion, the sluggish circulation from which, with the poison present, caused the glands to enlarge.

Little Jack ----- had a running sore of six months' duration following the removal of cervical lymphatic glands. The osteopathic treatment promptly and permanently cured the condition. Mrs. A. had a distressing and constant diarrhea of years standing. She was prominent and wealthy and had spent money freely seeking relief. An attempt was made to remove the irritation to spinal nerves that caused the excessive peristaltic movement. She took several months' treatment to remove the cause entirely and to make results permanent. While the osteopaths can often secure immediate results in acute diarrhea, chronic cases usually require time.

Mrs. E. while playing golf strained her side in such a way as to cause the third and fourth ribs to approximate each other, making pressure upon the intervening nerve and causing intercostal neuralgia, with all of its distressing symptoms. Relief came promptly when the lesion was corrected.

And so the list could be extended to include headaches, back-aches, neuritis, indigestion, and various other ills, acute and chronic, that have been cured by correcting the physical abnormality that disturbed function or nutrition. With such experiences as these common to all practicing osteopaths over a period of years, is it any wonder that they worship at the shrine of this, the great truth that disadjusted tissue causes disease and that correcting the lesion cures? They believe that their idol will never fall, but that each year will add to the number of believers in it, because it is founded upon truth and truth will prevail.

Without exceeding the facts it could be stated that in hundreds of cases fever has been reduced and various pains (including menstrual pains) have been promptly overcome by mechanical manipulations. Of course this is not a claim that every case can be thus cured or that the above is the only cause of disease, but results are such as to justify consideration, for we are convinced that many cases are due to a lesion and therefore can be cured only by correcting the lesion. These results have been so good that many kinds of imitators have arisen. They get a smattering

of Osteopathy under another name in a short-course school and thus avoid the necessity of the four-year course required in all osteopathic colleges.

309 W. Franklin St., Richmond, Va.

INVEST IN OSTEOPATHY

J. H. STYLES, JR., D. O.

OVER in China it is said to be quite the thing to pay one's doctor to keep one well. And it is customary, so the story goes, for a Chinaman, when he becomes ill, instantly to dismiss his physician and employ another. However that may be, such a practice contains all of the elements of a splendid idea. For it is much easier and infinitely better to prevent disease altogether than to cure it.

From the first day of his professional training an osteopathic physician is taught to think in terms of preventive medicine. No phase of curative or palliative treatment is neglected, but the importance of not getting sick at all is emphasized over and over again throughout the four years of his college career.

As a consequence, Osteopathy is rapidly becoming regarded, in many quarters, as the finest kind of health insurance in existence. Further, an increasing number of people are coming to consider osteopathic treatment as an investment which is certain and sure to return large dividends. Indeed, osteopathy is the key to the plus life and constitutes a draft on the Bank of Health which is countersigned by Nature herself.

It has been well said that "the proof of the pudding is in the eating." The truth of this proverb is nowhere better exemplified than in osteopathic practice. In fact, the best way to find out what Osteopathy can do is to try it for yourself.

Don't take anybody's word for it. Know by personal experience just what Osteopathy can and will do for you. Experience for yourself the joy of that abundant life where no sickness is. And above all, learn by individual investigation of authenticated facts that Osteopathy is the ONLY ORIGINAL, scientifically attested and universally effectual system of healing by physical adjustment. And that it, alone, of all of the schools of practice, offers ALL there is of proven worth in the healing art.

When money is lost, more may be earned or gotten. In case of fire or theft, insurance protects against loss. But when health is gone, the most valuable asset in life has vanished beyond recall.

Invest in Osteopathy, therefore, for the sake of yourself, your family, your community and your generation. Do not neglect to take advantage of this surest means of insuring a long life and a happy one!

WAIT! DON'T BE IN A HURRY TO HAVE AN OPERATION

EZRA A. FREEMAN, D. O.

A PROMINENT member of the medical profession—J. H. Tilden, M. D., of Denver, Colo., has been reported as saying for its merit. Wait! don't be in a hurry to have an operation."

It is reported that one of the Mayo Brothers, perhaps the foremost among American surgeons, recently remarked that something will some day take the place of surgery. Like the report of Mark Twain's death some years before he died we feel that Dr. Mayo's forecast of a world without surgeons is "greatly exaggerated. We believe, however, that there is food for thought in the statement of Dr. Tilden.

Osteopaths have been taught surgery in the osteopathic colleges, and many of its practitioners are today successful specialists in this branch of the healing art. They have been taught, however, to employ surgery only as a last resort and to avoid the knife wherever possible. The osteopath has also been taught, and has learned by experience, that very many cases declared by the modern surgeon to be operative cases, can readily be cured by non-surgical osteopathic methods of treatment. Eleven years in general practice in a community of fifty thousand people has convinced me that this is true.

While I believe that surgical interference is often necessary I am firmly convinced that its practice, as conducted in the modern hospital is altogether too prevalent. I believe that hundreds of needless operations are performed every year in every state. In my own practice, I have succeeded in relieving many cases by osteopathic treatment—cases which had been declared to be surgical by from one to four surgeons, and my experience is but the experience of every other practicing osteopath. Many of these cases were cured by me eight and ten years ago and are well today. Among them were many cases of appendicitis—both acute and chronic, gastric ulcer, gall stones, prostatic enlargement, adhesions in pelvis and abdomen, injured joints, and very many cases of pelvic disorders in women.

One class which seems to be very much to the fore in the modern hospital is appendicitis. As a matter of fact I believe that more than 90% of cases of appendicitis can be cured by a competent osteopath without surgical intervention. There are two types of appendicitis which should be operated and these two types number less than 10% of the total. They are pus cases, and chronic cases which recur frequently even after osteopathic treatment has been given a fair trial. The other 90% can be suc-

cessfully handled by a competent osteopath without resort to the knife. Yet it is true that many surgeons recommend operation in practically every case. Very many cases of appendicitis show a history of long continued chronic constipation. There is little doubt that osteopathic treatment to prevent or cure this malady has saved many from attacks of appendicitis which would otherwise have developed.

I recall among others a case of prostatic enlargement which came to me about four years ago. This patient had suffered intense pain for several months before I saw him and had been informed by at least three medical practitioners that he would not live five months unless he submitted to an operation. Examination showed a badly lesioned spine in lumbar region with a general posterior condition. Following the correction of this condition all symptoms of the enlargement disappeared and the man is well today.

When the surgeon recommends the knife to cure your ills he does so without taking into consideration the osteopathic causes of your condition. The reason is that he has not received training along osteopathic lines. It would be wise therefore to submit to examination by a competent osteopath before resorting to surgery. If the osteopath thinks your case is one in which an operation is necessary he will be frank and tell you so. Remember he has studied surgery from standard surgical text books and under competent instructors the same as has your surgeon. He has also studied osteopathic principles and practice, which your surgeon has not. If you can avoid an operation by the aid of your osteopath it is wise to investigate. A short course of treatment will often prevent a large hospital bill, much needless suffering, and many weeks detention from business.

Without doubt Osteopathy has saved many hundreds of lives to long years of usefulness which might otherwise have succumbed had he contemplated operation been performed as advised by the surgeon.

TOO EXACTING

Doctor: What! your dyspepsia is no better? Did you follow my advice and drink hot water one hour before breakfast?

Patient: I did my best, but I couldn't keep it up more than ten minutes.—EDINBURGH SCOTSMAN.

MENTAL STRAIN

Doctor: "Don't worry yourself unduly! Your wife is simply suffering from paralysis of the tongue."

Husband: "But I can't help worrying. I don't know when she is likely to recover!"—EXCHANGE.

OSTEOPATHY A COMPLETE SYSTEM

DR. ASA WILLARD, Missoulà, Mont.

RECENTLY a gentleman sitting in the waiting room of an osteopathic physician's office, remarked to a lady also waiting: "I must run down this morning and see an M. D. and get something for this cold, it is getting quite tight on my chest." The lady said, "I am here to have an osteopathic treatment for a cold, why don't you do likewise, as I've always found such very effective."

The conversation developed that 12 months before, the gentleman had been given but six months to live because of a condition diagnosed as cirrhosis of the liver. As a last resort, he had called in an osteopathic physician with the result that his health had been restored. He followed the practice of coming to the osteopathic physician every ten days or so for an examination and treatment and that was his mission that morning. It happened that he had had no acute disease during that time and though rescued from a chronic malady, when some acute condition developed, he unconsciously thought of "taking something" for that. As the gentleman himself expressed it, "Here I am, owing my life to Osteopathy, actually in an osteopath's office for a treatment, and I have to be reminded to turn to it for an acute condition. It certainly shows how habit and custom guide us and also how much of educating the public to an appreciation of Osteopathy there is still to be done."

Frequently patients will be medically advised as to some acute condition that "Osteopathy is all right in some cases, but it would not be advisable in your case."

While some medical practitioners are prejudiced, this advice does not necessarily imply prejudice or lack of frankness, but merely that, guided by his sources of information, the medical journals, which are practically all prejudiced in their attitude, he is giving advice based upon insufficient or biased data.

Each day, more people are realizing that Osteopathy is not a mere adjunct to medical practice with very circumscribed limitations, but that it is a complete, rational system, applicable to all diseased conditions, acute and chronic, which are non-surgical and that even in the surgical cases, by working hand in hand with conservative surgery, many cases will be saved by osteopathic treatments and surgery, that would not be saved by surgery alone.

The wonderful success of Osteopathy with flu was a revelation to thousands of people who felt kindly towards it, but thought of it as just useful for chronic maladies. The flu simply offered

an unusual opportunity for demonstrating the effectiveness of osteopathic methods in an acute condition, and since the flu epidemic, thousands who never did before, have employed Osteopathy for acute ailments, as it is equally effective in other acute conditions, where given full opportunity.

CHINESE DOCTOR'S DIAGNOSIS

Traveling in the Pacific Coast States, a gentleman was taken ill with indigestion. A Chinese doctor in the town who was highly regarded by the citizens of the locality, came, felt of the sick man's pulse, then inquired as to his way of living:

"You smokee sigalet?"

"Oh, yes."

"Cligar too?"

"Yes."

"Pipe maybe, eh?"

"Sometimes."

"You take li'l dlink sometimes, maybe col' pope, col' soda, col' milkshakee, col' linger beer, liey col' lemonade, maybe some hot tea, hot coffee, hot chocolate, lots of sugar and cleam?"

"Sure thing!"

"You eatee flast?"

"I have to eat quickly, always in a hurry."

"You eatee hot bliscuit."

"You bet."

"You eatee flyed ham, flyed bacon, flyed eggs, hot clakes, lots molass?"

"I'll say I do."

"You eatee gleasy stuff, some fly, some roast, some boil, some stem?"

"Yes, everything goes with me."

"You eatee plie?"

"Pie? Pie is my middle name at meal time, Doctor."

"You eatee some plickle, some cheese, some nice lich cakes, some lice cream—you mixee allee uppee inside samee time, eh?"

"Yes, sir."

"You dlinkee lice water same time?"

"Of course."

"Good-nightee! Me can not curee damn fool."—SATURDAY EVENING POST.

